



# BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE

## A N N U A L   R E P O R T

on the

Health and Sanitary Administration

of the

Borough

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Divisional Health Office,  
19, St. James Street,  
Accrington,  
BB5 1NZ.

June, 1973.

To:- The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Clitheroe

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1972.

The number of births more or less matched the number of deaths. Of the deaths, a third were due to Ischaemic Heart Disease and a third of the deaths attributed to Cancer were due to Cancer of the lung.

The incidence of Infectious Diseases does not call for any comment, though there was a slight upsurge in the number of cases of Measles notified.

During the year, discussions took place about the detailed design of the proposed Health Centre in Clitheroe. Present at the meetings were all the General Practitioners and representatives from the County Health Department and the Executive Council.

Mr. W. Grange, the Public Health Inspector, has submitted his usual comprehensive report. Much work was involved concerning the ambitious Low Moor General Improvement Area.

It is a pleasure to report the help and encouragement given to the department during the year by members and officials of the Council and appreciation must be expressed of the work of your Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Grange.

Yours faithfully,

P.M. SAMMON  
Medical Officer of Health.



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE  
1972.

Chairman: Alderman L. Wells  
Deputy Chairman: Alderman T. Robinson

The Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor R. Turner  
Alderman C. Chatburn  
Alderman S.J. Moore  
Councillor R.P. Ainsworth  
Councillor D.A. Akker  
Councillor J. Blackburn  
Councillor R. Chadwick  
Councillor B. Jones  
Councillor F. Nelson  
Councillor H. Pearson  
Councillor W. Sharples  
Councillor W. Taylor  
Councillor J.R. Todd  
Councillor J.B. Troop

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

PAUL MATTHEW SAMMON,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector  
Food Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent  
Shops Inspector

W. GRANGE, Cert. S.I.B.  
M.A.P.H.I., Meat & Food  
Certificate.

Additional Public Health  
Inspector

Post vacant from December,  
1966.

Clerical Officer

R.H. JOHNSON.

Part-time Typist

MRS. J. WILSON.

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P A R T    1

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- A.        STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.
- B.        GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
- C.        PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

by

PAUL MATTHEW SAMMON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA OF BOROUGH (IN ACRES)    ...    2,386  
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Population - Census, 1971	13,320
Estimated Population - Mid 1972	13,360
Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1971	4,578
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1972	4,810
Rateable Value	£.565,506
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£.5,593.98

The principle Industries carried on in the area are Cement, Chemicals, Textiles, Clothing Manufacture, Furniture and Sheet Plastic Manufacture, Foundry Work, Quarrying and Road Building Materials, Light Engineering.

VITAL STATISTICS 1972 .

		Clitheroe		
		Males	Females	Total
<u>Estimated mid-year home population</u>		-	-	13,360
<u>Live Births</u>	Total	105	77	182
	Legitimate	98	74	172
	Illegitimate	7	3	10
<u>Stillbirths</u>	Total	-	1	1
	Legitimate	-	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Total live and stillbirths</u>	Total	105	78	183
	Legitimate	98	75	173
	Illegitimate	7	3	10
<u>Deaths of Infants</u>	<u>Under 1 year of age</u>			
	Total	1	1	2
	Legitimate	1	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>Under 4 weeks of age</u>			
	Total	1	1	2
	Legitimate	1	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>Under 1 week of age</u>			
	Total	1	1	2
	Legitimate	1	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Deaths - all ages</u>		83	98	181

VITAL STATISTICS 1972

	Clitheroe	England and Wales
	-	-
<u>Live birth rates etc.</u> Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude) Local adjusted rate Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births.	13.6 15.1 5%	14.8 14.8 9%
<u>Stillbirth rate</u> Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births.	5	12
<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(45deg); transform-origin: center;"></div> </div>		
<u>Infant mortality rates</u> Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births. Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	11 12 -	17 17 21
<u>Neonatal mortality rate</u> Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births.	11	12
<u>Early neonatal mortality rate</u> Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births. <u>Perinatal mortality rate</u> Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births.	11 16	10 22
<u>Deaths rates etc. - all ages</u> Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate) Local adjusted rate	13.5 10.3	12.1 12.1



BIRTH RATE

The number of live births registered for the year was 182 against 181 for the previous year, which was in itself a new low for the past ten years. The adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 persons is 15.1 and the lowest rate for the past ten years, but marginally higher than the national rate of 14.8.

Year	Clitheroe			Adjusted rate per 1,000 persons	England and Wales rate per 1,000 persons
	Number of Births				
	M	F	Total		
1963	118	96	214	20.2	18.2
1964	120	95	215	20.0	18.4
1965	104	80	184	17.0	18.1
1966	104	93	197	18.2	17.7
1967	115	82	197	18.2	17.2
1968	100	115	215	16.6	16.9
1969	120	112	232	21.1	16.3
1970	118	105	223	20.2	16.0
1971	93	88	181	15.9	16.0
1972	105	77	182	15.1	14.8
Average Years 1963-1972				18.2	15.9

STILLBIRTHS

One stillbirth was registered during 1972, one less than the previous year.

The table given below sets out details relating to stillbirths for the past ten years:-

Year	Number of Stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Total Births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 persons	
			Clitheroe	England and Wales
1963	1	5	0.08	0.32
1964	2	9.2	0.16	0.31
1965	2	10.8	0.16	0.29
1966	3	15	0.23	0.28
1967	6	30	0.47	0.25
1968	3	14	0.23	0.25
1969	2	9	0.15	0.21
1970	2	9	0.15	0.21
1971	2	11	0.15	0.20
1972	1	5	0.07	0.18
Average - Years 1963-1972			0.18	0.25

### DEATH RATE

There were 181 deaths during the year giving a crude death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 population, against the national figure of 12.1. However, when the crude death rate has been adjusted for local circumstances, the adjusted figure is 10.3 per 1,000 population, against 12.1 for England and Wales.

Thirty seven of the total deaths were in respect of those occurring at the Clitheroe Geriatric Hospital, and seventeen of these were of people not normally residents of Clitheroe, but who nevertheless, owing to their stay in hospital exceeding six months, are regarded as residents.

The adjusted death rate for the Borough for the past ten years is shown below against the rate for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe		England and Wales Rate per 1,000 persons
	Total Deaths	Adjusted Rate per 1,000 persons	
1963	221	14.8	12.2
1964	212	14.0	11.3
1965	223	13.1	11.5
1966	207	12.1	11.7
1967	203	13.0	11.2
1968	216	11.7	11.9
1969	174	10.8	11.9
1970	189	11.1	11.7
1971	209	11.9	11.6
1972	181	10.3	12.1
Average Years 1963-1972 12.3			11.7

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

There were two Infant Deaths i.e. deaths under one year. The following Table gives the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the past ten years with a comparative rate table alongside for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe	England and Wales
1963	18.7	20.9
1964	18.6	20.0
1965	10.9	19.0
1966	5.1	19.0
1967	30.0	18.3
1968	14.0	18.0
1969	Nil	18.0
1970	40.0	18.0
1971	17.0	18.0
1972	11.0	17.0
Average - 1963-1972	16.5	18.6

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS - YEAR 1972

Cause of Death	M	F	TOTAL
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	3	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	5	8
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	2	2	4
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	4	2	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	29	33	62
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	5	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	7	16	23
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	4	7
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	7	7	14
Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	3	8
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All other Accidents	-	3	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>181</b>

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**B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

1. A comprehensive range of services is provided by the LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, which, with the exception of the Antenatal Clinic service, now conducted under the auspices of the Private Medical Services, includes clinics for Child Welfare, Eye and Aural, Speech Therapy, and other School Medical Services. Provision is also made for Child Guidance; a Chiropody Service for the elderly is also available. All the Clinics are carried on at Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe.

The AMBULANCE SERVICE for the Town is provided by the Lancashire County Council and vehicles are housed at the Depot in Princess Avenue, Clitheroe.

**2. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR THE TOWN BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD**

- (i) GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES These are provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, Burnley, and Nelson. There is also access where required to Manchester, Liverpool, and other hospitals.



CHEST SURGERY is based on Blackpool Victoria Hospital. This Thoracic Unit is under the direction of Mr. P. Jewsbury, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

BRAIN SURGERY ETC. is based on Preston Royal Infirmary under the Neuro-Surgical Unit conducted by Mr. G.K. Tutton, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

MATERNITY CASES are provided for at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES are accommodated as required at Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn and the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

CHEST CLINIC This is now held at Blackburn Royal Infirmary under the direction of the Chest Physicians, Dr. R. Ward, and Dr. R. Stalker.

(ii) PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Pathological Departments of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Preston Royal Infirmary, do the Public Health Laboratory work in accordance with the Government Scheme officially carried out by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. A Sub-Laboratory under the direction of Dr. C. Heffernan, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, functioned at the Clitheroe Hospital each Wednesday up to August, 1968. Since then, however, the Sub-Laboratory has been discontinued and in its place local practitioners may submit specimen samples to the hospital, which are refrigerator stored before being transported to the main laboratory in Blackburn.

(iii) X-RAY FACILITIES

Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Victoria Hospital, Accrington, Burnley Victoria Hospital and Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, all have "Open Access Departments", to which any General Medical Practitioner can send cases for x-ray examination direct, without the patient having to be sent first to a hospital clinic, thus saving the time of the patient and the consultant when it is appropriate to deal with the case in this manner. This facility also enables the General Medical Practitioners to maintain their medical interest because they do not necessarily have to lose the oversight of their cases when direct reference to the x-ray department is appropriate.

3. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- (i) A PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE is conducted in a new purpose built building off New Market Street, Clitheroe. It is supported by public subscriptions, small payments made by patients, and also from monies derived from the funds of the former District Nursing Association. It continues to render useful service. A wide variety of treatments are available, and appropriate physiotherapy is given to an increasing number of patients when recommended by their medical practitioner. The Centre relieves the pressure on the physiotherapy departments of the regional hospitals, whose departments are sometimes under-staffed because of the shortage of trained personnel. It also saves patients time and trouble travelling to these more distant centres. It has no connection with the National Health Service.

From time to time it has been found necessary to appeal to the public for help, by means of Coffee Evenings, Open Days at the Centre etc., and the Committee of the Physiotherapy Unit very much appreciate the support given by the public, without which, it would be impossible to carry on. The Borough Council make a grant of £600 towards this service.

- (ii) THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE CENTRE is housed in commodious premises in Lowergate and continues to be a beneficial and popular social centre much appreciated by the older generation of the townspeople. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and "efforts" and has grant support from the Borough Council and the County Council.

In February 1965, a Luncheon Club was formed with the purpose of providing a cooked meal for a number of elderly people on one day each week, for a charge of 10p per meal. The number of people attending for lunch now averages about 48-50 per week. Approximately half this number, who are in some degree infirm, are assisted to and from the Centre with car transport.

MEALS ON WHEELS This is a service which is organised and operated by the Women's Voluntary Service. It started in April, 1965 and caters generally for elderly housebound people. On two days each week, a freshly cooked midday meal is delivered to the homes of up to 24 people for a nominal sum of 10p each.

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PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1972.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths	
		Age periods - Years											
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Age un-known		
Measles (ex.Rubella)	66	1	4	7	8	11	34	1	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0-		5-		15-		45-		65 and over		Age un-known	Total Deaths
Acute Encephalitis													
Infective	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Malaria	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	-



	Total cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths
		Age periods - Years											
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis													
Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meninges & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases of fatal Tuberculosis not notified before death													Nil

Below is set out a five year table for comparative purposes:-

Disease	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Measles (ex. Rubella)	150	7	14	5	66
Whooping Cough	6	-	6	11	1
Dysentery	19	31	3	6	-
Scarlet Fever	20	2	9	3	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
- Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infectious	-	-	-	-	-
- Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	*	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	3	3	-	-
Malaria	*	1	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	*	11	22	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	2	1	2	2	1
- Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	3	1	1	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	*	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	*	-	-	-	-
Other Notifiable Diseases	-	-	-	-	-

\* Not notifiable for these years.

It is pleasing to report that Clitheroe was again free from Diphtheria during 1972. The last case of this disease in Clitheroe occurred in 1946. It must again be stressed that if this record is to be maintained, a high level of immunisation is essential.

The Lancashire County Council have given the opportunity to every Medical Practitioner in the area to provide immunisation against Whooping Cough, generally at the same time as immunisation against Diphtheria. Commonly, immunisation is given against Tetanus ("lock-jaw") at the same time. These facilities are available at the Clinic or at the Doctors' surgeries for all children.

#### FOOD INFECTIONS

There were no notified cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

#### POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during 1972.

It should be emphasized that Poliomyelitis is not a disease confined to childhood; some of the most serious cases are to be found in adults, especially those who do heavy manual work. Immunisation is available to all people without age limit. It is not necessary for adults to attend a clinic, as all family doctors have their own facilities for this form of immunisation.

Immunisation Schemes have developed quickly and so the time has come when, in their first year, children may be protected against two serious infectious diseases, namely, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis, and additionally Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles.

Protection against Tuberculosis was also begun in 1957, by the County Council's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination.

#### INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS

During the year, three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, one respiratory, and two non respiratory.

The Table below shows the age group incidence of new Tuberculosis cases, and the deaths in 1972.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
	2		1		2		-	

The following Table gives the Death Rates for Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Borough, the County of Lancaster, and England and Wales, from 1962 to 1971.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population		
	Clitheroe	Lancashire	England and Wales
1962	Nil	0.058	0.059
1963	Nil	0.052	0.056
1964	0.08	0.049	0.047
1965	0.08	0.040	0.042
1966	Nil	0.051	0.043
1967	0.08	0.036	0.037
1968	Nil	0.025	0.03
1969	Nil	0.023	0.03
1970	Nil	0.015	0.033
1971	0.15	0.018	0.019
Average 1962-71	0.04	0.036	0.039



P A R T 11

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E N V I R O N M E N T A L   H Y G I E N E

1.     SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA  
         AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
  
2.     HOUSING
  
3.     INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

by

W. GRANGE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Public Health Inspector.

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# 1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied throughout the district by the Fylde Water Board; there are no private supplies; nor are there any properties served by stand pipes. The water is derived from several sources including upland surface springs and boreholes. The supply has been sufficient in quantity throughout the year and the quality has been satisfactory. There has been the occasional complaint of a chlorine taste in the water, but this is to be expected when the water contains residual chlorine, sufficient to ensure bacteriological safety. There were 147 water samples taken from the mains supply for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory, and are set out below. A representative chemical analysis shows amongst other things, the fluoride content to be rather less than 0.10 parts per million.

## 1. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number Examined	Number free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar Number of Colonies per m.l. of water (Average)	
			in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
147	147	100%	2	12

## 2. REPRESENTATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Appearance	Clear & Bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt)	5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	1.0
Odour	Nil
Taste	Normal
Reaction pH Value	7.8
Electrical Conductivity u m o/c.c.	120

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Residual Chlorine	0.15
Free & Saline Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub>	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub>	0.08
Nitrous Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	0.008
Nitric Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	0.46
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs @ 27°C	0.80
Free Acidity as CO <sub>2</sub>	-
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	25
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	48
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	23
Excess Alkalinity as Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Nil
Calcium as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	42
Magnesium as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6
Total Solids dried at 180°C	87
Chloride as Cl	14
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	25
Lead as Pb	less than 0.05
Manganese as Mn	0.01
Copper as Cu	-
Iron as Fe	0.02
Aluminium as Al	0.07
Fluoride as F	less than 0.10



#### DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There were 19 waste water closet conversions during the year as against 7 in 1971, which leaves an estimated 564 still in use. An increase in the grant from £15-00 to £25-00 from 1st January, 1972 may be responsible for this slight increase in the number converted, but it falls short of expectations. There are three houses still with pail closets and these are emptied weekly - they are unfortunately situated well away from any sewerage system. Several scattered properties on the outer fringe of the town have their own septic tank systems, but otherwise all properties are drained into the main sewerage system.

There were 144 new dwellings erected during the year, all of which were connected to extensions of the sewerage system. The increased grant assistance for house improvements has further stimulated demand for bathrooms, inside sanitary accommodation and new drainage facilities. Towards the end of the year, it was decided to declare a General Improvement Area of a compact group of 62 properties, most of them having outside sanitary accommodation. Part of the improvement will involve new drainage and inside W.C. accommodation to each house.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage works, which were modernised and extended recently, have a basic method of treatment similar to that used previously, although more automated i.e. primary settlement tanks, biological filters and humus tanks, before discharging the effluent to the river. Sludge is dewatered by a vacuum coil filter and stockpiled adjacent to the works.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board is the authority which controls the rivers and streams in the district. Instances of pollution are referred to the Board's inspectors for appropriate action as may be required.

Mearley Brook, which runs through the built-up area of the town, has received an annual clean out for the past several years and this has proved to be successful in preventing flooding of homes in certain low lying areas near to the brook.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Wilful damage and vandalism is still an item to be reckoned with and, although the amount perpetrated during the year was rather less than in previous years, the cumulative effect of the use of aerosol paint sprays on surfaces from which the paint cannot be removed, defeats all attempts to keep the standard of decorations at a respectable level.

#### CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There are no licensed caravan or camping sites in the Borough area. However, there is a Council owned caravan and camping site under development on the riverside at Edisford Park; it is due to be completed for operation in 1973.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT AND CLEAN AIR

There were four applications submitted and approved for the height of chimneys where new or additional furnace plants were to be installed. North Sea gas was substituted in one case for heavy fuel oil to operate three steam boilers at a local industrial plant. There was only one recorded instance where smoke from an industrial chimney created a nuisance and this was due to a temporary breakdown of an oil furnace, but this was soon put right. Two instances required the service of notices where miscellaneous waste was burned on open land to create nuisance. Complaints were received and dealt with where the exhaust fumes from stationary diesel lorries frequently parked in certain spots, engines idling, puffing their heavy gaseous waste, and fouling the immediate area.

It became known during the year that a completely new stone crushing, grading and screening plant was to be programmed for completion in 1973 at one of the local quarries and the old plant was to be demolished. This should eliminate a persistent dust nuisance which has been troublesome for a considerable number of years.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Complaints have generally followed the pattern of previous years - noise from pneumatic road drills, noisy lorry repairs, engine testing, factory machinery noise, rock blasting etc. Reminders were sent out to the public service boards - water, gas electricity, telephones, regarding the use of silencing muffs. Interviews with works managements were arranged, seeking their cooperation for the suppression of various factory noises. Noisy pop groups have also been successfully dealt with for lessening of sound. The diversion of heavy mineral traffic from the town roads to a new link road connecting with the outer bye pass, produced a welcome reduction in traffic noise towards the end of the year.

Every effort should be made to eliminate unnecessary noise and to reduce unavoidable noise.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Twenty-two inspections were carried out during the year, but only one minor infringement being found. Two defects had been remedied. Four outworkers making wearing apparel were registered during the year, and their home conditions were found to be satisfactory for the purpose.

INSPECTIONS      for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises  (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	89	20	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	91	22	1	-



Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Insp- ector (4)	By H.M. Insp- ector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	1	2	-	1	-
TOTAL ...	1	2	-	1	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

During the year there were 43 inspections carried out to various premises and a total of 30 minor infringements found. One accident was reported which incapacitated a shop assistant for several weeks due to a broken bone in her foot. There were no applications regarding exemption for carrying out the full provisions of the act; nor were there any infringements necessitating prosecution.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year.	Number of registered Premises at end of year.	Number of register- ed Premises receiv- ing a general insp- ection during year.
Offices ... ..	2	41	1
Retail shops ...	11	103	34
Wholesale shops, ) Warehouses ... )	-	3	-
Catering establishments) open to the public, ) canteens ... .. )	3	17	8
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	164	43

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO  
REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT ... ..

## REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection service operated much the same as in previous years right up to the July holiday, after which it was decided to offer once again the productivity bonus scheme, but amended to allow for  $11\frac{1}{2}$  men operating, rather than the 10 originally proposed by the works study consultants following their survey in 1971. A trial period of three months' duration was then started with results that were rather inconclusive, but sufficiently encouraging to carry on with the experiment in the hope of a more consistent performance in the future for the realisation of a regular weekly collection.

A new 25 cubic yard Pakamatic refuse collection vehicle was brought into service in April to replace the old Dennis/Gibson machine. The waggon fleet then consisted of 2 Pakamatics, 1 Dennis/Gibson Pendulette and a small side loading Karrier Bantam.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

The bulk of the town's refuse is dealt with at the separation/incineration works at Henthorn, where four men are employed in processing the refuse, which is received into a storage hopper and from there passes to a rotary screen where ash and similar small items are filtered out. The screened tailings are then sorted over on a picking belt and such items as paper, cardboard and items of scrap are taken off as salvage. A magnetic tin can collector at this point removes the bulk of empty cans from the tailings and what is left drops into the furnace cell for burning.

The residues from the plant i.e. clinker and screenings are finally disposed of on the adjacent Henthorn Tip. Paper, cardboard and cans are made into bales and sold off in convenient lots as they accumulate.

The salvage weights and income for the year amounted to:-

	<u>Metric tonnes</u>	<u>£</u>
Baled paper & cardboard	276.74	2,440 - 96
Baled cans	81.24	319 - 98
Mixed light scrap iron	9.50	37 - 40
Mixed scrap aluminium	.66	25 - 50
Total ...		<u>£2,823 - 84</u>

The price per tonne of both paper and cans was maintained at the low level throughout the year to which it had sunk towards the end of 1971 due to lack of demand, but there were encouraging signs of a general trade improvement in the later part of 1972 which gave hope for better things in 1973. In the circumstances, the total salvage income was down to £2823 against £3182 for 1971, £3966 for 1970 and £3299 for 1969.

The work has progressed on the restoration of the old tip face as and when suitable covering material has become available and it is due for completion early in 1973. The effect of this work will be to transform a visual eyesore into a complementary and supporting amenity of this riverside area.

## DISPOSAL OF WORN OUT CARS

There has been a big increase over previous years in the number of old cars dealt with. Forty-one were disposed of for metal recovery. Seven of the vehicles were collected as being found abandoned. In addition, four waggon loads of bits and pieces were collected which had been dumped here and there.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

There has been steady activity on rat and mouse eradication throughout the year. The number of treatments carried out shows a slight increase over the past two years, which is perhaps due to a keener vigilance of complainants. There were no major infestations in the district and the treatments carried out were of small dimension and of recent origin, so that they were eliminated before being allowed to become a menace.



A part-time Rodent Operator is employed - he is attached to the refuse removal service, and as such visits all likely premises and sources where one may normally expect to find infestations, but experience shows that infestations at any one time are remarkably few.

The sewers were treated during the year. Approximately 10% of the sewer manholes were test baited and checked a few days later. "Takes" were recorded in two of the older areas of the town, and here poison baits were laid. The recovery of putrifying bodies a week or two later from below floors of nearby property proved the success of the operation, and at the same time indicated the requirement for rat proofing in two cases, both of which were later satisfactorily dealt with.

Other pests which received attention included the destruction of wasps' nests, but here the numbers were far less than in previous years, probably due to the cold, wet weather conditions which prevailed during many weeks earlier in the year, having the effect of killing off young queens before they could get established.

Advice is given and suitable dusting powder dispensed for dealing with the problem of cockroaches, silver fish, spiders, beetles and those other common insect pests which plague our homes from time to time. Fortunately, the number of complaints which are dealt with are relatively few, and this is perhaps due to the reliable effectiveness of modern insecticides and to the insects not being readily tolerated by a houseproud community.

The table below summarises the rodent control work during the year:-

Properties other than sewers	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	6,014	14
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	113	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	79	-
(ii) Mice	34	-
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	70	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	7	-
(ii) Mice	13	-

#### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are two licensed Pet Shops which offer a variety of small animals, birds, fish and reptiles. The conditions under which they are kept for the purpose of sale are satisfactory and within the terms of the licence.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT

There is just one Licensed Establishment where people may board their dogs or cats. The premises are well laid out for the purpose and comprise a variety of kennels, pens, exercise grounds and separate quarters for quarantine, should this be found to be necessary.

#### SCHOOLS

There are eight schools in the area and all of them are equipped with modern washing and sanitary facilities with connections to the main drainage system; they are all fully equipped with kitchens for the production of school meals. One of the schools - a private one, has its own small swimming pool, complete with filtration and chlorination plant.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

A new local authority owned swimming pool was completed and brought into service during April. The pool water is heated, filtered and automatically chlorinated to break point standard, thus providing for a reasonable margin of residual chlorine and bacterial safety at the outlet end of the pool under fluctuating bathing loads.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the various inspections and visits during the year:-

### House Inspections and Visits

(1) Housing Acts - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	56
- Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	-
- Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	22
(2) Public Health Acts - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	6
Revisits and Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	15
(3) Rent Act 1957 - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	-
- Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	-
(4) Housing Act 1969 - Qualification Certificate Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3
- Qualification Certificate Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance Visits (Premises other than houses)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance Revisits " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	1
Civic Amenities Act 1967 - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	9
Public Health Act 1936 - Dust and Effluvia Nuisance -						
Observations & Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Diseases - Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	12
Clean Air Acts 1956 & 1968 - Smoke & Grit Observations	...	...	...	...	...	14
- Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	9
- Furnace Operations	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 -						
- General Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	43
- Miscellaneous Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	29
- Reported Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops Act 1950 (Closing Hours) - Visits	...	...	...	...	...	3
- Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensing Act 1961 - Inspections of Club Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	70
- Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
- Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
- Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	19
Lancs C.C. (General Powers) Act 1961 - Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	18
Market Food Stall - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dairy Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice Cream Shops - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	22
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse Collection - Visits	...	...	...	...	...	42
Refuse Tip - Visits	...	...	...	...	...	9
Incinerator - Visits	...	...	...	...	...	17
Drainage - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public Conveniences - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rodent Control - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	70
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise Abatement - Visits to Premises	...	...	...	...	...	20
Filthy and Verminous Premises - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Animal Boarding Establishments - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pet Shops - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2
Streams - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4
Swimming Pool	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	64
Interviews with Owners, Contractors etc	...	...	...	...	...	108
Visits in connection with keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	8



Number of Statutory Notices Served (Public Health Act)	3
Number of Statutory Notices Complied ... ..	3
Number of Informal Notices Served (Public Health Act)	26
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Public Health Act)	16
Number of Informal Notices Served (Food Hygiene Regs)	7
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Food Hygiene Regs)	14
Number of Informal Notices Served (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949)	3
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949)	3
Number of Notices Served (Clean Air Act 1956)	3
Number of Notices Complied (Clean Air Act 1956)	3
Number of Informal Notices Served (Factories Act)	1
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Factories Act)	2
Number of Informal Notices Served (Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963)	12
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963)	14

## 2. HOUSING AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

That area of Low Moor comprising High Street, Albert Street, Nelson Street and Union Street, a group of eighty-one properties, was surveyed by a firm of Chartered Surveyors and they reported that the area as a whole, with the exception of Albert Street (18 houses), was suitable for treatment as a General Improvement Area. Two public meetings were held at which the various alternatives were put as to possible future action which could be taken with the area, and after taking all things into consideration, a decision was made in November to treat the area as had been suggested earlier by the Chartered Surveyors i.e. as a General Improvement Area consisting of sixty-three dwellings in High Street, Nelson Street and Union Street and that a Clearance Area be made of the eighteen houses in Albert Street. Progress in this work will extend into 1973.

The Clitheroe (Craven Street Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order 1971, was confirmed in January, 1972. The area consists of only three houses, two of which were occupied. One tenant has been rehoused, but suitable accommodation had not become available at the year end for the one remaining tenant.

There were 114 new dwellings erected by private enterprise and a former public house, purchased by the Council, was converted into three self contained flats.

The programme of improving a number of pre-war Council houses continued throughout the year, with nine completions from a batch of thirty-eight houses. The intention is to have a rolling programme to deal eventually with the majority of pre-war houses.

Decisions were also made to proceed with two sheltered housing projects which were to be built on former clearance area sites at Low Moor and Hayhurst Street. The size of the Low Moor site is sufficient also to provide for about eleven small unattached flats which will be built at the same time as the sheltered scheme.

The principle need now and in the foreseeable future is for small units, which will continue until there is a better balance between the numbers of larger family houses, many of which are under occupied but from which the occupants cannot move, and smaller units yet to be built to provide alternative accommodation.

### IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

There has been an appreciable increase in the number of Improvement Grant applications over previous years - in fact it is more than three fold the 1971 figure. Standard Grants, however, have only marginally improved, 53 as against 47. But if this kind of overall progress were to be maintained, all the older stock of houses in the district would be fully equipped with Standard Amenities within 10 years.

## IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, and Housing Act 1969 -  
Improvement Grants etc:-

	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of		
	Owner Occupied	Others	Local Authority
(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ... ..	59	15	-
(ii) Approved by local authority ...	48	11	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Dept. of the Environment	-	-	41
(iv) Finally approved by Department of the Environment ... ..	-	-	25
(v) Work completed ... ..	27	2	1
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above ... ..	1	-	2

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 & Housing Acts 1961, 1964 & 1969  
Standard Grants

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to (a) full standard ... ..	49	4
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to (b) reduced standard ...	-	-
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to (a) full standard ... ..	42	4
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to (b) reduced standard ...	-	-
(iii) Work completed ... ..	40	1

### 3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The town has been without any slaughtering facilities since 1962 but within reasonable distance there are both wholesale meat markets and abattoirs where a butcher, having bought his animals elsewhere, may have them slaughtered by contract.

There are no poultry slaughtering stations here either, although an application to promote one was dealt with early in the year, but disallowed on Town Planning grounds.

In compliance with the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963, eggs which are received at a local egg packing station and do not fit certain standards, are broken from shells, packed in polythene bags, frozen solid and despatched weekly to a centre for pasteurisation. Afterwards, the liquid egg is sold to the bakery trade.

There are refrigeration stores which are used for the bulk storage of perishable foodstuffs and when necessary for freezing solid, beef carcasses which have been found to be affected in some small way with the bladder cyst of cysticercus bovis.



There is an ever increasing trade in frozen foods and most food shops now have their own refrigerated display cabinets. Things, however, do <sup>wrong</sup> go with cabinet freezers at times resulting in the spoilation of otherwise good food. In the list of foods below, which for various reasons were rejected as being unsound, over 1,300 lbs. was in respect of frozen foods.

The list consists of:-

Miscellaneous frozen foods	...	...	1,311 lbs.
Fats	...	...	18 lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	40 lbs.
Canned meats	...	...	349 lbs.
Other miscellaneous canned foods	...	...	1,349 lbs.
Pork	...	...	90 lbs.
Beef	...	...	271 lbs.
Lamb	...	...	66 lbs.
Bacon and Ham	...	...	170 lbs.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1970

Rather more inspections were made than in the previous year to shops, canteens and catering establishments. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory, but seven notices were served. Fourteen notices, served on previous occasions, were found to have been complied with.

The table below identifies the various classes of food premises and how they are equipped in the provision of washing facilities.

Type of business	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg.18 (Wash-hand basins).	No. of premises to which Regulation 21 applies (Sinks).	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 21.
Grocers and provision dealers.	37	34	37	37
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	8	8	7	7
Fishmongers incl. those selling poultry, game etc.)	1	1	1	1
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	16	15	15	15
Bakers and/or confectioners.	17	15	16	16
Fried fish shops.	10	9	10	10
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	13	11	12	12
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments.	59	59	59	59
Others.	8	7	1	2

There are also 7 Greengrocers, 4 Provision Dealers, 1 Grocer, 2 Butchers, 2 Fishmongers and a Sweet Confectioner who occupy for two days each week, cabin stalls on the market.

There are five food hawkers who are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, for hawking food in the Borough Area. Their vans and equipment comply with the Regulations.

Several cases were referred to the County Council where such things as stale dough was found in a loaf, unidentified smears in margarine, a fly in a jar of marmalade, string in a loaf, wrapping material in a biscuit and string in a bread roll. A prosecution followed in the string cases, resulting in fines of £20-00 in each case, together with costs of £21-00.

Three local dairy herds were registered during the year under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme.



